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NO PROTECTION

For American Industries in the Wilson Tariff Bill.

IS AT LAST GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC.

The Tariff for Revenue Only Lines Strictly Followed Out.

ALL WEST VIRGINIA'S PRODUCTS

On the Free List, and Tariff on Her Manufactured Goods

REDUCED TO A REVENUE BASIS.

Free Trade Features Even Surprise Democratic Congressmen,

BUT THEY PLEASE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Democratic Platform Declaration that Protection is Unconstitutional and that a Tariff-for-Revenue Only is the True Doctrine Adhered to, and the Free Trade Theory is Embodied in the Measure—Expressions of Opinion—McKinley Intervened. An English Newspaper Congratulates the Democracy on Carrying Out Its Convention Pledges.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Those who expected that the Democratic ways and means committee would frame a tariff bill on the lines laid down in the Democratic national platform of 1892, which declared for a tariff for revenue only, and that protection to American industries is unconstitutional, are not disappointed. The new tariff bill, which will bear the name of Congressman Wilson, who misrepresents the Second West Virginia district, was given to the public to-day, and is so radical in its free trade features that it surprises even the Democratic members of Congress.

BRITISH FREE TRADE.

It is distinctly a tariff-for-revenue-only bill. The addition to the free list is startling in its length and the number of industries it will affect disastrously are numerous.

"Free raw materials" with a vengeance! The list includes every principal product of West Virginia—coal, lumber, salt, wool, iron ore among the most important, in spite of the protest of West Virginia Democrats and the Democrats of other states that depend on like industries for their prosperity. The blow to labor in West Virginia and to every other state, threatened so long by the Democratic party, has been delivered straight from the shoulder.

The tariff on the manufactured products of the country, almost without exception, is reduced to the revenue basis; the protective features of the McKinley bill have been repealed; ad valorem duties have been substituted for specific duties, thus carrying out the tariff-for-revenue-only theory, and where revenue duties could not be imposed, except in a few instances, the article is placed on the free list.

RECIPROCITY REPUDIATED.

That *bet noir* of the free traders, the principle of reciprocity, the legacy of James G. Blaine to the American people, is emphatically repudiated and thus the tariff bill, in addition to the "reforms" it makes in the customs laws, will necessitate immediate readjustment of treaties with those South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the great American republic of the northern hemisphere.

The bounty on sugar, which was to be so promptly repealed, is, instead, to be repealed by easy gradations, and will not reach its conclusive effect until after the end of the present century.

The meeting of the ways and means committee was very brief. All the Democratic members were on hand, but the only Republican members present were Reed, Burrows, Hopkins, Payne and Dalzell. Immediately after the roll call Chairman Wilson spread the bill before the committee, and the clerk instantly thereafter supplied it to the members of the press on the outside. The only advance copy furnished was the one given to the white house messenger a half hour previous for transmission to the President.

A DEMOCRATIC V. V.

No business whatever was transacted by the committee. The Republican members were supplied with copies of the bill, a few jocular remarks being made, and the committee adjourned to give time to the minority to examine the measure. Most Republican members declined to express any opinion to the bill until they should have an opportunity to examine it in detail.

Representative Bynum, of Nebraska, a Democratic member, gave out the following statement in regard to the bill: "I am very much pleased with the tariff bill; in fact it so nearly carries out the platform upon which I was elected in 1890 that I could not well be dissatisfied with it. I wrote the tariff plank for that platform and went into detail more than is usual."

A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, said that it would be impossible for him to express any opinion except in a general way. As to the effect of the bill, he said, would be to reduce the revenue about \$50,000,000 per annum. He thought the bill should be called "a tariff bill only for revenue."

Mr. Dalzell criticized severely the ad valorem system of revenue which the bill incorporates, as he claims that it invariably results in cheating the government and has been condemned by every secretary of the treasury,

Democrat and Republican alike, from time immemorial. He said that the free list was a winder.

"If I am not very much mistaken," he said, "the bill will give rise to law suits without number. The bill cannot prove otherwise than a severe blow to our supremacy as a manufacturing nation. In fact, it must necessarily fall upon the cause of labor. This means a long step backward to the laboring man. I am at a loss to know how any sincerely patriotic American can wish for its passage."

EX-SPEAKER REED.

Ex-Speaker Tom Reed, a member of the ways and means committee, said to-night:

"Of course it is very easy for the gentlemen who prepared the bill to give their views, since they have been busily engaged in the work for a number of weeks, while the first the minority had of the bill was at 11 o'clock to-day."

"The Democracy have taken the lion's share of the committee. They have done this for a purpose, for while the northern Democrats are represented upon the committee, they are represented in such a way that the south holds a strange and very unfortunate predominance. As their industrial status is very much different from the average of the whole country it necessarily follows, and absolutely in fact has followed, that the bill is about as bad as could be reasonably imagined. This may not be true with regard to every item, but it is certainly true with regard to the most important matters in the bill."

THE BILL IN DETAIL.

A Long Free List—Manufacturers Get a Heavy Cut—The Main Features. (For Chairman Wilson's statement see 6th page.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The ways and means committee met at 11 o'clock this morning, and after the roll call Chairman Wilson at once laid the bill before the entire committee. On and after the 1st of March, 1894, the following articles are to be added to the free list:

THE FREE LIST.

Articles for the use of the United States:—Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act.

Baryta, all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part fromistle or tampeco fiber, manilla, sisal grass or sunn of single ply, and measuring not exceeding six hundred feet for millinery ornaments, and bird skeins prepared for preservation but not further advanced in manufacture. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper. Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugar.

Coal, bituminous and shale, and coal slack or culm coke coal. Tar, crude, and all preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act. Oxide of cobalt.

Copper imported in the form of ore. Old copper fit for manufacturing clapping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act; regulus of copper and black or coarse copper and copper cement; copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, and other forms not manufactured, not specially provided for in this act; copers or sulphate of iron.

Cotton ties of iron or steel, cut to lengths, punched, with or without buckles, for bolting cotton.

Diamonds, dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks. Yolks of eggs of birds, fish and insects. Downs of all kinds; crude, not specially provided for in this act. Fresh fish. Furs, undressed. Iodine, resublimated.

Iron ore, including magniferous iron ore, also the dross of residum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore, and pyrites of sulphur of iron in its natural state.

Lard. Lemon juice, lime juice and sour orange juice. Mica and metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this act. Ochre and ochery earths; umbre and umbre and umbre earths, not specially provided for in this act. Cottonseed oil. Paintings in oil or water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for in this act.

Plows, tooth and disc harrows harvesters, reapers, drills and mowers, rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins. Flush, black, for making men's hats. Quicksilver. Salt. Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk. Soap, all not otherwise specially provided for in this act. Sulphate of soda or salt cake or nitre cake. Sulphuric acid. Tallow and wool grease, including that known commercially as ghr or brown wool grease. Straw. Bruh stone, granite, sandstones, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act.

All wearing apparel and other personal effects shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value upon their identity being established under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, squared or sided; sawed board planks, deals and other lumber; laths; pickets and paling; whingles; staves of wood of all kinds; wood manufactured, provided that if any export duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Chair cane or reeds, wrought or unmanufactured from rattans or reeds.

Woods—namely: cedar, lingum vitis, lancewood, ebony box, granda, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all forms of cabinet wood, in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan unmanufactured; briar root or briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured; bamboo, reeds and sticks of partridge, hairwood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths, suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sun shades, whips or walking canes.

All wool of the sheep, hair of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, coils, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste and flocs, including all waste, or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

All manufactures of iron and steel have a tariff of 25 per cent ad valorem,

excepting cast hollow-ware, coated, glazed or tinned, and chains of all kinds made of iron and steel 30 per cent ad valorem.

The metal schedules are almost wholly by ad valorem duties, as follows:

Iron in pigs 2 1/2 per centum ad valorem.

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per centum.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered iron, in coils or rods and bars, or shapes of rolled iron, 30 per centum.

Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car truck channels, and all other structural shapes of iron or steel, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Boiler or other plate iron or steel except saw plates not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unshaped, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per centum.

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per centum.

Hoop, band or screw iron or steel, 30 per centum.

Railway bars, made of iron or steel and railway bars made in part of steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, 35 per centum.

All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band or screw iron, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates and taggers—tin, when galvanized or coated with zinc, or spelter or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Sheet iron or sheet steel polished, planished or glazed, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin, 40 per centum.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, sheets and plates not specially provided for in this act, and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Anchors, or parts thereof, or iron or steel and wrought iron for ships and forgings of iron or steel for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues, or stays of wrought iron or steel, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Cast iron pipe of every description, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Chains of all kinds made of iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem.

CUTLERY, &C.

Pen-knives or pocket-knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and razors or razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 80 cents per dozen, 35 per cent ad valorem; above that 45 per cent.

Table knives, forks, steels, and all carving, cook's and butcher knives, forks and steels, all sizes, finished or unfinished, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Muskets, muzzle-loading shot guns and parts thereof, 25 per cent ad valorem (no change).

Sporting breech-loading shot guns and pistols and parts thereof, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Cut nails and cut spikes of iron and steel, horseshoe nails, hob nails and all other wrought iron or steel nails, not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet needles and tape needles and bodkins of metal, 25 per centum. (Present 25 per centum.)

Cross-cut saws, mill, pit and drag saws, circular saws, hand, back and all other saws, 25 per cent.

Screws, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Wheels, or parts thereof, made of iron and steel and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished and iron or steel locomotive, car or other railway ties or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Aluminum, or aluminum in crude form or alloys, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Copper in rolled plates, called Braziers copper, sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms 20 per centum ad valorem.

Lead ore and lead dress 15 per centum ad valorem upon the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at port of entry, provided that all ores containing silver and lead in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of lead contents, according to sample and assay at port of entry, shall be considered silver ores.

Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound.

Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 35 per cent ad valorem; pen-holder tips, pen-holders or parts thereof, and gold pens, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Pins, metallic, including hair pins, shawl and belt pins, not commercially known as jewelry, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Type metals and new types 15 per cent ad valorem.

Zinc in blocks or pigs 20 per cent ad valorem. Zinc in sheets 25 per cent ad valorem.

Manufactured articles of wares, not specially provided for in this act composed wholly or in part of any metal, or whether partly or wholly manufactured, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law 45 per cent).

SEGAR AND TOBACCO.

The bill repeals the provisions of the present law for sugar bounties by instalments, by providing that these bounties shall be reduced one-eighth part of their respective amounts each year, beginning with July 1, 1895, and extending to July 1, 1902, inclusive, and shall thereafter cease.

The Wilson bill also reduces the duty on all sugars above 16 standard from 5-10 of 1 cent per pound to 5-20 of 1 cent.

On all leaf tobacco, or such part thereof as is commercially known as wrapper tobacco and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, the duty is to be \$1 per pound. If stemmed, \$1 25 per pound. The present duty is \$2 and \$2 75 per pound.

All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, is fixed at 35 cents per pound; if stemmed 50 cents per pound as at present.

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettos of all kinds, including wrappers, \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. The present duty is \$4 per pound and 25 per cent.

CLOTHING, &C.

Spool thread of cotton containing one inch spool not exceeding 100 yards of

thread, 4 1/2 cents per dozen, and also for every additional one hundred yards of thread 4 1/2 per pound. (Present law 7 cents per pound.)

Clothing, ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, or of which cotton or other vegetable fibre is the component material of chief value, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 50 per cent.)

Flashes, velvets, velveteens, etc., not bleached, dyed or colored, 30 per cent. (Present law 10 cents per yard and 20 per cent.)

Stockings, hose and half hose made on knitting machines or frames, shirts and drawers valued at not more than \$1 50 per dozen, 30 cents ad valorem.

Stockings, hose and half hose, solved, edged, including such as are commercially known as seamless, 40 per cent ad valorem.

The classification in the wool schedule proper was disposed of in two short sections.

The first provides that wool, hair, etc., improved or advanced beyond its original conditions as waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or both, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem.

The second, that on like material, valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 25 per cent; valued at over 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 30 per cent.

Duties are fixed on manufactures of wool as follows:

On woolen and worsted yarns 30 per centum; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics and other manufactures, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, bunting and goods of similar description or character, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, ulsters or other outside garments for ladies or children's apparel, 45 per centum ad valorem.

CARPETS, YARNS, &C.

Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette and Chenille carpets, and all carpets of like character or condition, and oriental, Berlin and other similar rags, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Saxony, wilton and tourney velvet carpets, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Brussels carpets, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The bill provides that on all rates of duty in the woolen schedule, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of one cent on the hundred on the 1st of July 1898, and thereafter of a like amount on the first days of July, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Flax, hackled, known as dressed line, 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Yarn made of jute 20 per cent ad valorem.

Barging for cotton, gunny cloth and all similar material suitable for covering linen collars and cuffs and shirts of all articles of wearing apparel, not especially provided for 35 per cent ad valorem.

All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute or other vegetable fibre, except cotton, 30 per cent ad valorem.

LEATHER, &C.

Sole leather 5 per cent ad valorem, present law 10 per cent.

Leather made into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, 20 per cent ad valorem.

The glove schedule has been entirely re-arranged and differs from the McKinley law quite materially.

Printing paper, unisized, for books and newspapers, 12 per cent ad valorem. Envelopes, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Playing cards, 10 cents per package and 50 per cent ad valorem.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Some of the specific duties of the McKinley law on earthenwares and glasswares have been changed as follows:

Brick, not glazed or ornamented or decorated in any manner, 20 per cent ad valorem. Glazed, ornamented or decorated, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 45 per cent.)

China, porcelain, parian and bisque ware not decorated in any manner, 40 per centum ad valorem. (Present law 55 per cent ad valorem.)

Decorated, 45 per cent. (Present law 60 per cent ad valorem.)

Plain green and colored, molder or pressed and flint and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered) whether filled or unfilled, and whether the contents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Present law, 1 cent to 1 1/2 cent per pound, according to size.)

All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered or looking glass plates, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law, 60 per cent ad valorem.)

All glass bottles, decanters and other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etc., or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not especially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 40 per cent ad valorem.)

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1 cent per pound. (Present law 1 1/2 cent.)

Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 1/2 cent per pound. (Present law 2 1/2.)

Above that and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 1 1/2 cent per pound. (Present law 2 1/2.)

All above that 1 1/2 cent per pound. (Present law 3 1/2 cents per pound.)

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 2 1/2 cents per square foot. (Present law, 4 cents.)

Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4 cents per square foot. (Present law, 6 cents.)

Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot. (Present law, 20 cents.)

Above that, 20 cents per square foot. (Present law, 40 cents.)

Fluted, rolled or rough plated glass, not including crown cylinder or common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 26 inches square, 4 of 1 cent per square foot. (Present law, 1 cent.)

Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 cent per square foot. (Present law, 1 1/2 cents.)

All above that 1 1/2 cents per square foot. (Present law, 2 cents.)

And all fluted, rolled or rough plate glass weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein

imposed; provided, that all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unaltered.

Spectacles, eyeglasses, opera glasses and other optical instruments and frames for the same, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 60 per cent ad valorem.)

Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 60 per cent ad valorem.)

All stained or painted window glass and stained or painted glass windows, and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all manufactures of glass or of which glass is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 45 per cent ad valorem.)

The marble stone schedule shows an almost general reduction.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, FISH, WINES, &C.

The agricultural schedule includes all farm products and provisions. Many changes have been made, specific duties being changed to ad valorem in many instances. All live animals not placed on the free list by this bill are made liable at 20 per cent ad valorem, the same as the present law.

Anchovies, sardines and other fish packed in oil, tin boxes or in any other form, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 40 per cent ad valorem.)

Fish in cans or packages of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines and fish packed in any other manner, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 30 per cent ad valorem.)

Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not especially provided for in this act \$1 80 per proof gallon. (Present law \$2 50.)

Cordials, liquors, absinthe and other spirituous beverages, or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not especially provided for in this act, \$1 80 per proof gallon. (Present law \$2 50.)

Champagne and other sparkling wines in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, \$7 per dozen. (Present law \$8.)

Ale exported and beer in bottles or jugs 30 cents per gallon. (Present law 40 cents.)

BUTTONS, JEWELS, &C.

Buttons and button forms, pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partly manufactured, 40 per centum ad valorem. (Present law 2 1/2.)

Jewelry and precious stones, all articles not specially provided for in this act and commercially known as "jewelry," and cameos in frames, 25 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 50 per cent.)

Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, 15 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 10 per cent.)

Pipes and all smokers' articles not specially provided for 50 per cent. (Present law 70 per cent.)

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool or goat hair, 45 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 55 per cent.)

Many articles in the chemicals, oils and paint schedule have been transferred to the free list.

Ink and ink powders, printers ink and all other ink not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem.

OPIMUM, MEDICINES AND SOAPS.

Opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, \$8 per pound. (Present law \$12.)

All medicine preparations, including preparations of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of alcohol is used, not specially provided for, 50 cents per pound.

Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, and articles of perfumery not specially provided for, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 45 per cent.)

Soap—Castile soap 20 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 11 cents per pound.) Fancy perfumed and all description of toilet soap, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 15 cents per pound.)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

A large portion of the new tariff bill is devoted to the administrative law. Under the McKinley revision this was made the subject of a separate bill, but the Democrats have simply added the administrative provisions to the customs bill, and thus included the whole machinery of customs collections in one measure.

The changes in the administrative law are more numerous than was at first contemplated, and some are of considerable importance. One of these authorizes the secretary of the treasury at his discretion to permit the certification of invoices before United States consular officers in adjoining